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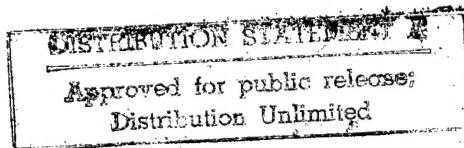
29 June 1983

China Report

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 44

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29 June 1983

CHINA REPORT
PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 44

CONTENTS

I. Metallurgical Industry.....	1
II. Transportation Equipment Industry.....	3
III. Electronic and Precision Equipment Industries.....	5
IV. Chemical Industry.....	9
V. Fuel and Power Industries.....	14
VI. Machine-Building Industry.....	17
VII. Agricultural Machinery Industry.....	26
VIII. Miscellaneous Industries.....	28
IX. Photographs of Industrial Facilities.....	33

I. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Jinchuan Nonferrous Metals Corporation
[6855 1557 7236 6855 1466 0361 0674]

Location: Gansu, PRC

Data: The largest nickel-producing complex in the country, this corporation started production in 1964 and, after a series of improvement and expansion projects, has become the country's major nickel, copper and platinum metal base. In addition to an open-pit mine, a pit mine, an ore-dressing plant, and a refinery, it manages a multi-purpose research institute. Its support system includes a transportation department, a motor vehicle company, a motive power plant, a machinery repair plant, an automotive repair plant, and an alkali plant. Its water supply mainly comes from the Jinchuan Gorge Reservoir and its power source comes from the Yongchang Thermal Power Plant and the Liujia Gorge Hydroelectric Power Station. It has 54 kilometers of intra-plant railroads and 11 intra-plant highways totaling 50 kilometers in length. In addition to high-grade nickel and copper deposits, the Jinchuan Copper-Nickel Mine, one of the world's largest multimetallic sulfide beds, has cobalt, platinum, and other associated metals. The second mining area of the Jinchuan Mining Zone has the largest reserve, accounting for 75.2 percent of the zone's metallic nickel deposits. The second-phase engineering project aimed at further exploiting Jinchuan's rich resources is being speeded up. In February 1981, the State Council approved the establishment of Jinchang City here.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)] in Chinese pp V-201-202

Item: Yunnan Tin Industrial Corporation
[0061 0589 6932 2814 0361 0674]

Location: Gejiu, Yunnan, PRC

Data: The largest tin-producing enterprise in the country, this corporation currently employs 38,000 employees and workers, has 460 million yuan of fixed assets and is equipped with 33,000 tons of machinery and electrical equipment with a total capacity of 300,000 kilowatts. It operates three medium-sized underground mines, 7 large and medium-sized open-pit mines, 10 ore-dressing plants, 1 tin refinery, and a number of support facilities. Technical reforms and improved production processes have permitted this enterprise to substantially raise its output and cut down production costs. In addition to tin products, it produces crude tin, copper concentrates, white tungsten concentrates, tungsten trioxide, bismuth concentrates, high-purity indium, tin-based alloy, lead-based alloy, white arsenic and tin compounds, and nonferrous metal ore reserves have been discovered in the Gejiu Mining Zone through large-scale geological survey and prospecting. More than 149 million yuan have been invested in these endeavors.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA ECONOMY (1982)] in Chinese pp V-200-201

Item: Anshan Iron and Steel Company
[7254 1472 6993 0361 0674]

Location: Anshan, Liaoning, PRC

Data: During the first quarter of 1983, this company has overfulfilled the output quotas for nine principal products, including iron, steel, steel ingots, and rolled steel, realizing a profit of 300 million yuan, an increase of 40.64 million yuan over the same 1982 period. In early 1983, the company experienced some unfavorable conditions in production, such as shortages of energy and raw materials, and two heavy snowstorms which hindered transportation.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 1

Item: Youtu Gold Mine
[0671 0956 6855 4349]

Location: Xinjiang, PRC

Data: As reported at a gold production conference held in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, construction of this mechanized gold mine has been completed, thus ending "the history of extracting gold manually in the region."

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 83 p 1

II. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Jiangnan Shipyard
[3068 0589 6644 5307 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: During the 28 years from 1953 to 1981, this shipyard has built all types of vessels totaling 986,000 metric tons. While the shipbuilding industry is being developed, this shipyard also built and developed products other than ships. In 1961, it built the country's first Chinese-designed 12,000-ton hydraulic press, steel structures for large plant buildings, bridge girders, steel rolling machines, large cranes, and the lock gates for the Gezhou Dam Hydropower Station. The shipyard will also build an offshore oil drilling platform in accordance with a contract concluded with a foreign firm. Employing more than 1,000 technical personnel, over 50 percent of whom are engineers, the shipyard has the capacity to build and repair Panama-type drydock for 60,000-ton class ships. It is also capable of building berths for 27,000-60,000 ton capacity ships. It is also equipped with large hoisting equipment, general-purpose computers, NC shearing machines, steel plate pre-treatment continuous line, and all types of large mechanical processing equipment. Beginning the eighties, this enterprise has been employing electronic computer technology in designing, making layouts, and other aspects of shipbuilding. It is estimated that by 1985, through technical reforms, this shipyard's annual production capacity will reach over 200,000 metric tons.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-160-161

Item: Plant No 7437
[0003 0934 0005 0003 0617]

Location: Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: This numbered plant is primarily engaged in the repair of motor vehicles, including "Beijing" 212, and "Jiefang" passenger vehicles, and the manufacture of automotive accessories, water pumps, universal joints, and other auto parts. It also recaps automobile tires. The plant is also equipped with forging and casting machinery.

Source: Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 83 p 2

Item: Motor Vehicle Plant No 1
[4574 0001 3086 6508 0455 6644 0617]

Location: Changchun, Kirin, PRC

Data: All round transformation of this plant has begun, with the aim to shift to new models up to international standards of the 1970s. Li Gang, general manager of the China Automotive Industry Corporation, said work has "almost been finished" on developing the prototype of the new CA-141 5-ton "Jiefang" (Liberation) Truck which, with a 135-horsepower engine, is designed to consume 5.3 liters of oil per 100 ton/kilometer. Li Gang, now visiting the plant, said building has begun on 37 of the 44 construction projects to retool the plant. This is one of the 70 top priority projects planned by China for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985). The machines for making 2,600 component parts of the new truck have to be remodelled or replaced and a thousand production lines in the motor vehicle plant have to be readjusted. The technical transformation is being made without reducing the original production quota of the motor vehicle plant, Li Gang said. Thousands of machines have to be removed and new ones installed.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 29 May 83 OW

Item: Dalian Shipyard
[2192 6647 6644 5307 0617]

Location: Dalian, Liaoning, PRC

Data: A 12,000-horsepower diesel engine to be used on a ship for export has been successfully built by this shipyard. The engine, which consumes fuel economically and is safe and reliable, will be installed in a 27,000-metric ton freighter, the seventh of its kind for Hong Kong.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 23 May 83 OW

III. ELECTRONIC AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES

Item: Shanghai Automatic Instruments and Meters Plant No 3
[0006 3189 5261 0520 0553 0308 5903 0005 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Formerly known as the Shanghai Comprehensive Instruments and Meters Plant, this plant was built in 1952 and has been manufacturing temperature gages for 30 years. It currently employs 982 people, of whom 115 are technicians and 42 are engineers. In the past 30 years it has produced some 3 million products of all types. Its principal products are contact-type temperature checking components, instruments and meters, inspection equipment, non-contact temperature gages and equipment, medium- and small-size automatic display and recording regulating instruments and meters, and complete sets of small-scale equipment. In 1982, there were 44 enterprises throughout the country manufacturing the same kinds of products, and this plant turned out 50-70 percent of the same products manufactured by other factories in the industry. Its production cost was the lowest in the industry. In the past 10 years, this plant turned over to the state nearly 300 million yuan in profits, comparable to 52 times the amount of investment in this plant. It also exported about 30,000 instruments and meters in 1982. On the basis of an annual increase of 8-9 percent, the plant is striving for an accumulative output value of 125 million yuan and plans to turn over 32.5 million yuan in profits to the state, and to develop 11 new product varieties in the next 3 years.

Source: Beijing YIQI YU WEILAI [INSTRUMENTATION AND FUTURE] in Chinese No 3, 1983 pp 1-2

Item: Nanjing Radio Plant
[0589 0079 3541 4848 7193 0617]

Location: Nanjing, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: Formerly known as the "Central Radio Equipment and Materials Plant" under Kuomintang rule, this large electronic equipment plant now employs 5,600 employees and workers and primarily produces SSB communication equipment, satellite communication ground station equipment, Panda brand television sets, receivers, audio and video recorders, frequency testers, uninterrupted power supply and other products. It manufactures military products, as well as civilian goods. The plant provided nearly 200 pieces of machinery and equipment for the test launching of a carrier rocket over the Pacific Ocean in 1980. It also took part in the construction of a satellite communication ground station along with 60 other factories and research institutes in the mid-seventies. In recent years, it has also built small-scale satellite broadcasting television ground receiving stations. In the past 33 years, this radio plant has aided 120 newly built units throughout the country, undertook the tasks of building six complete plants in the hinterland, and helped develop 32 local radio enterprises. In 1980, it joined 37 factories subordinate to the Nanjing City Instruments and Meters Bureau in organizing the China Nanjing Radio Corporation.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)] in Chinese pp V-169-170

Item: Suzhou Television Components Plant
[5685 1558 7193 6018 2623 4809 0115 0617]

Location: Suzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: One of the largest factories in the country specialized in making TV components, this plant has been supplying the domestic TV manufacturing industry with high-quality products since 1976. In 1982 alone, it supplied the Shanghai market with 200,000-300,000 12- to 22-inch TV screen components. In 1983, it has also signed contracts for more than 400,000 TV components.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 83 p 3

Item: Chengdu Measuring and Cutting Tools Plant
[2052 6757 6852 0367 0432 0367 0617]

Location: Chengdu, Sichuan, PRC

Data: Built in 1957 with an original annual output capacity of 5,135,000 measuring and cutting tools and instruments, this plant has boosted its design output capacity by 4.48 times and turned over to the state nearly 300 million yuan in profits by 1981. Covering an area of about 300,000 square meters and employing 5,280 employees and workers, it is equipped with 1,415 pieces of equipment, of which 1,102 pieces are high-precision equipment and metal-cutting machine tools, and operates 10 production workshops, 9 auxiliary workshops, and 34 "functions" offices. Since it started production, this plant has regularly produced more than 100 varieties of precision measuring tools, cutting tools and instruments, including high-precision gear measuring instruments, vernier calipers, micrometers, straight shank twist and tapered shank drills, milling cutters, reamers, machine and hand taps, and metric and British standard gages. Its output value of export products had reached 11.38 million yuan in 1981. To date, the plant has trial manufactured and authenticated over 100 kinds of new products, 69 kinds of which have been put into batch production and placed on the market.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-152-153

Item: Qinfen Semi-Conductor Components Plant
[0530 1164 0584 1418 7555 0892 0115 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Effective 1 April 1983, this plant has emerged with the Dongfang Semi-Conductor Components Plant, both subordinate to the Shanghai Semi-Conductor Component Industry Corporation. The newly amalgamated plant produces 3DG series silicon high-frequency medium and low power triodes, S3DG6 and S3DG8 difference [diodes], 3AD series germanium low frequency and low, medium power transistors, germanium damping boosting diodes, and low power silicon plane high back pressure triodes.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 83 p 4

Item: Suzhou Wire Communications Equipment Plant No 3
[5685 1558 2589 4848 7193 0005 0617]

Location: Suzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: With the help of the Shanghai Electric Power Tools Institute, this plant has successfully built a digital microohm meter, which has passed the evaluation tests. Batch production of this instrument has begun. The successful trial production of the microohm meter has filled a void in China's measuring instruments industry.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 3

Item: Shanghai Wristwatch Plant
[0006 3189 2087 5903 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: The largest wristwatch manufacturer in the country, this plant currently employs 4,700 employees and workers and is equipped with 3,000 pieces of equipment. It is turning out five product varieties, including "Shanghai" brand and "Spring Bud" brand calendar wristwatches. Started production in 1958, the plant broke the 100,000 barrier 10 years later. Its 1980 output reached 4.63 million wristwatches and its output was increased to 4.95 million wristwatches in 1981, which accounted for 18 percent of the nation's output. Nearly 50 million wristwatches were turned out by this plant in the past 23 years. The plant began exporting its products in 1955. It now boasts a technical force of two high-level engineers, 29 engineers, 9 master technicians, 67 assistant engineers, 11 technicians, and a host of experienced wristwatch makers. Quality control measures are being strengthened. Construction of a building for making new product mix is under way. Its goal is to produce high-grade precision wristwatches with mechanized and continuous production lines.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-183-184

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Gaoqiao Petrochemicals Corporation
[7559 2890 4258 3111 0553 1562 0361 0674]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: The Shanghai Oil Refinery, Gaoqiao Chemicals Plant, Gaoqiao Thermo-electric Plant, Shanghai Chemical Fiber Plant No 2, Shanghai Synthetic Detergent Plant No 2, Shanghai Agricultural Chemicals Plant, Shanghai Dye Chemicals Plant No 15, and Shanghai Petrochemicals Institute jointly formed this corporation in November 1981 for the purpose of utilizing to the fullest their resources and energy, developing their production processes, making greater use of their support systems, and increasing economic gains. Despite a reduction of 310,000 metric tons of crude oil it processed in 1981, the Shanghai Oil Refinery realized a profit of 15 million yuan more than the preceding year.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)] in Chinese pp V-183-184

Item: Jinling General Petrochemicals Corporation
[6855 7117 4258 3111 0553 1562 4920 0361 0674]

Location: Nanjing, PRC

Data: The Nanjing Oil Refinery, Qixishan Chemical Fertilizer Plant, Nanjing Alkylbenzene Plant, Nanjing Chemicals Plant, Zhongshan Chemicals Plant, Nanjing Plastics Plant, and Changjiang Petrochemicals Plant jointly formed this corporation immediately following the establishment of the Gaoqiao Petrochemicals Corporation of Shanghai in 1981.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)] in Chinese pp V-183-184

Item: Ning'an Chemical Fertilizer Plant
[1337 1344 0553 5142 0617]

Location: Ning'an, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Following a reorganization of its leading group in March, this plant, which has been operating at a loss of 1 million yuan a year, began showing a profit for the first time in 13 years in April this year. During the first quarter of 1983, its coal consumption per ton of synthetic ammonia was reduced by 38 percent; electric power consumption, by 26 percent; and production cost, by 35.7 percent. It realized a profit of 28,000 yuan. Built in 1970, this plant had undergone renovation in 1981 and its annual output capacity of synthetic ammonia was 15,000 metric tons. However, because of poor management, it was on the brink of being closed or suspending operations despite increased output.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 1

Item: Shanxi Chemical Fertilizer Plant
[1472 6007 0553 5142 0617]

Location: Lucheng County, Shanxi, PRC

Data: Construction of this plant, China's largest modern compound fertilizer factory, is under way in Lucheng County, where there are rich coal deposits. The project calls for the installation of a 300,000-ton synthetic ammonia annual output facility that uses coal as raw material and a 900,000-ton phosphorus nitrate annual output facility. This major project is scheduled for completion by 1987. All the equipment and technologies are imported from West Germany and Japan.

Source: Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 83 p 1

Item: Shanghai Household Chemicals Plant
[0006 3189 1367 3938 0553 1331 0756 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Formerly known as the Mingxing Aromatic Soap Factory and currently one of the largest factories specialized in the production of cosmetics in the country, this plant covers an area of 10,462 square meters. At the end of 1981, it employed 653 employees and workers, 35 of whom are engineers and technicians. Fifty-two percent of the employees and workers are women. Its 1981 output value was 74.737 million yuan, 13.2 percent over the planned target and profits realized were 13.257 million yuan, 27.5 percent over the planned target. With taxes added, the total amount of funds accumulated in 1981 came to 39.166 million yuan, a 39-percent increase over 1980. The ratio between the accumulated fund and sale volume increased from 48.6 percent in 1980 to 50.9 percent in 1981.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-183-184

Item: Taiyuan Chemicals Corporation
[1132 0626 0553 1562 0361 0674]

Location: Taiyuan, Shanxi, PRC

Data: This corporation was reestablished by the Taiyuan Phosphate Fertilizer Plant and the Taiyuan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant to pool their resources in specialized production.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-183-184

Item: Dongfang Chemical Plant
[2639 2455 0553 2623 0617]

Location: Tongxian County in the eastern suburbs of Beijing, PRC

Data: At this new chemical plant more than 600 pieces of equipment--90 percent of the total--have been installed, according to the project construction headquarters. This includes an acrylic acid monomer installation from Japan with an annual capacity of 38,000 tons and domestically produced ancillary equipment. Some of the factory's machines have been put into trial run and all the equipment will go into trial run within the year, the headquarters said. Eventually, the factory will produce high grade resin paints. This plant is one of the 70 major projects undertaken during China's Sixth Five-Year Plan period, and is China's first enterprise for the production of acrylic acid serial products. The factory has been built in order to meet the country's needs for such paints and to gradually substitute plant oils with petrochemicals as the raw materials for paints.

This factory covers an area of 64 hectares and its buildings have a floor space of 120,000 square meters. Total investment is

[Continue on Card 2]

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 26 May 83 OW

[Continued from Card 1]

Item: Dongfang Chemical Plant
[2639 2455 0553 2623 0617]

Location: Tongxian County in the eastern suburbs of Beijing, PRC

Data: 220 million yuan, of which 88 million yuan is used for the introduction of the equipment from Japan. After the factory goes into full-scale production, it will turn out 58,000 tons of acrylic acid serial products every year and its annual output value will reach 2,000 million yuan. Preparations for the construction of the factory began in September 1978. However, construction halted in November 1980 with the readjustment of the national economy. Before construction resumed in March last year, only underground pipes were laid but the equipment was not yet installed. The plant has two installations. The other facility, the acrylic acid resin installation with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons will be put into trial operation in May next year. The paints can be used for motor vehicles, refrigerators, medical equipment, bicycles, furniture and internal and external fittings of buildings. They can also be used in textile, paper making, tannery and packing industries and as fodder additives, food freshening agents, concrete additive and sand fixer, etc.

[Continue on Card 3]

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 26 May 83 OW

[Continued from Card 2]

Item: Dongfang Chemical Plant
[2639 2455 0553 2623 0617]

Location: Tongxian County in the eastern suburbs of Beijing, PRC

Data: The design of the factory also includes a complete set of equipment for pollution control, according to Sung Yuzhong, deputy director of the project construction headquarters and deputy director of the Municipal Chemical Bureau.

The project has the support from more than 300 enterprises throughout the country. While intensive construction is underway, the preparatory department of the factory has also given 1,600 workers and cadres technical training.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 26 May 83 OW

V. FUEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES

Item: Lanzhou Oil Refinery
[5695 1558 3550 3111 0617]

Location: Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: China's first large fuel-lubricating oil type refinery built in 1958, this integrated enterprise has raised its crude oil processing capacity from 1 million to 3 million tons, and its oil refining and chemical facilities have increased from 16 to 52 sets. Its product mix has increased from 16 kinds of petroleum products to 264 kinds of petroleum and chemical products. Its No 1 jet fuel has won a national gold prize. After having overcome some temporary economic problems and the difficulties caused by the cancellation of contracts by the Soviet Union, this enterprise carried out a series of technical reforms and built and expanded some of the facilities, which permitted it to produce aviation gasoline, aviation kerosene, aviation lubricating oil, tank engine oil, and automobile engine oil to meet defense and industrial needs. It also built Chinese-designed catalysts and additives production facilities, making some contributions toward ending the period of

[Continued on Card 2]

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-102-103

[Continued from Card 1]

Item: Lanzhou Oil Refinery
[5695 1558 3550 3111 0617]

Location: Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: China's dependence on foreign oil. At the same time, the refinery also succeeded in trial manufacturing slide valves--important equipment for new-type catalytic cracking facilities. Scientific research is regarded seriously here as indicated by the establishment of two research institutes--one is the Petroleum Refining Institute and the other the Automation Institute. "Currently, a small number of technologies, export oil products, and oil refining energy consumption at the refinery approach the level reached by other countries in the seventies. However, its technical level is generally comparable to the level reached by the advanced industrial nations at the end of the sixties. The problems of backward technologies, low equipment efficiency, enormous energy consumption, and environmental pollution do exist here." Measures to reduce and eliminate these problems are either being taken or are under serious consideration.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-102-103

Item: Jiaozuo Mining Bureau
[3542 0155 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Henan Province, PRC

Data: Construction of the Jiulishan Coal Mine--a pair of coal shafts with a designed annual raw coal output capacity of 900,000 metric tons--and a coal-dressing plant with the same capacity has been completed and commissioned on 30 April. The Jiulishan project, which is subordinate to this bureau, will play a major role in developing the economic region of Western Henan and in supporting the economic construction programs of East China and Central-South China.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 83 p 1

Item: Jincheng Mining Administrative Bureau
[2516 1004 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Jincheng, Shanxi, PRC

Data: This mining bureau boasted a safe production record last year, reducing the mortality rate per 10,000 tons to 0.86 person, which is an advanced level in the world's coal production. With an annual output of 4.60 million tons, this bureau has three coal mines--Gushuyuan, Fenghuangshan, and Wangtaipu--with shafts susceptible to gas explosions and it is an insurmountable task to keep a low mortality rate or safe production record. Its low mortality rate in production was due to strict implementation of sound safety measures. Its labor productivity in 1982 was 1.743 tons per person per day, ranking second in the nation under the unified distribution coal mining system.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 83 p 1

Item: Fushun Mining Administrative Bureau
[2329 7311 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Fushun, Liaoning, PRC

Data: The bureau produced 1,814,300 metric tons of coal in the first quarter of 1983, surpassing the state plan by 2,300 metric tons. Wages based on piece work are emphasized here.

Source: Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 1

Item: Heavy Machinery and Equipment Plant No 1
[4574 0001 6850 0992 2623 0892 0617]

Location: PRC

Data: Built in 1960 and one of the largest heavy machinery plants in the country, this plant covers an area of 5.8 million square meters. In the past 20-odd years, it provided the metallurgical, machine-building, electric power, water conservancy, shipbuilding, transportation, capital construction and national defense departments with 350 different types of machinery and large-size castings and forgings, totaling more than 400,000 metric tons. Its principal product is steel rolling equipment. It has supplied the Panzhihua, Baotou, and Benqi iron and steel bases with six complete sets of rolling machinery and the Anshan, Wuhan, Taiyuan and Shoudu Iron and Steel Companies with 10 complete sets of rolling equipment and other machinery and auxiliary units. This plant is currently equipped with various types of smelting equipment capable of forging steel ingots under 230 metric tons, including three 60-ton basic open-hearth

[Continued on Card 2]

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-121-122

[Continued from Card 1]

Item: Heavy Machinery and Equipment Plant No 1
[4574 0001 6850 0992 2623 0892 0617]

Location: PRC

Data: furnaces, 20-ton and 5-ton electric arc furnaces, 800-ton, 1,250-ton, 6,000-ton, and 12,500-ton free forging hydraulic presses, as well as well-type heat treatment furnaces, 60-ton-class vertical and 200-ton-class horizontal spray quenching equipment. It also has complete inspection and testing instruments and equipment, such as 6-meter length measuring machine, electronic microscope, high-temperature metallographic microscope, ultrasonic wave fault detector, rotary accelerator, and all types of electronics, mechanics, physics, and chemistry measuring instruments. The plant has also set up offices to insure quality control and product inspection.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-121-122

Item: Weijian Machinery Plant
[0251 1696 2623 0892 0617]

Location: PRC

Data: In 1974, this plant, subordinate to the Third Ministry of Machine-Building, was given the task of designing and building a light aircraft--Yun 11. Design of the twin-engine aircraft was finalized and approved in July 1977 and small-scale production of the aircraft began the same year. The Yun-11 is about 12 meters in length and 4.6 meters in height. It has a wing span of 17 meters. Its bare weight is 2,050 kilograms; maximum fuel load, 210 kilograms; and commercial load, 800 kilograms. The maximum speed is 220 kilometers/hour; cruising speed, 170-200 kilometers/hour; and operational speed, 150-160 kilometers/hour. Maximum climb rate is 4.1 meters/second and actual climb limit is 4,000 meters. The aircraft's maximum range is 995 kilometers, while the maximum continuous flying time is 7 hours and 20 minutes. The distance for running take-off is 173 meters and landing distance is 160 meters. The Yun-11 is primarily used for spraying insecticides and applying fertilizers and for geological surveying and prospecting. This aircraft is assigned to the Agricultural Aviation Service Team, which was formed in April 1981. The team has over 100 members, 12 of whom are pilots. The team has 17 aircraft in service.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-179-180

Item: Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant
[0006 3189 7193 2623 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: One of the key enterprises making equipment for power stations in the country, this plant covers an area of 960,000 square meters and is equipped with 3,000 pieces of machinery and equipment, including overhead crane with a lifting capacity of 400 metric tons, electric welding machines and large-sized metal-cutting machine tools, and employs 8,400 employees and workers. It is capable of manufacturing large- and medium-sized steam generators, after-heat generators, hydroturbines, phase modulators, AC asynchronous electromachinery, DC synchronous electromachinery, DC electromachinery, power capacitors, electronic components, and electric fans. By 1981, it turned out 726 steam generators totaling 18.44 million kilowatts, of which 715 units totaling 17.30 million kilowatts, are now in operation. The large-sized vertical synchronous electric motors built by this plant are used extensively in farm irrigation and drainage and in water conservancy projects. The completed 7,000-kilowatt 80-pole vertical synchronous electric motor fitted with the large 6M pump is scheduled to be put into operation in 1983. This plant has also supplied the defense and scientific research departments with 20,000-kW DC pulse generators, 80,000-KVA DC pulse generators and other sophisticated scientific and technical products.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-131-132

Item: Shenyang Electric Cable Plant
[3088 7122 7193 4968 0617]

Location: Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: A large comprehensive electric wire and cable factory, this plant employs 5,960 people, has a gross annual output equivalent to 50,000 metric tons of copper conductors and a gross annual output value of 300 million yuan. It manufactures 40 types of electric wires and cables in 46 series, more than 300 models, and some 23,000 specifications. The plant operates five large workshops--bare wire, rubber/plastic insulated electric power cable, oil-immersed paper insulated electric power cable, communications cable, and electromagnetic wire workshops--and two semi-finished products workshops and one packing (disk) production workshop. Its main continuous production lines are either mechanized or automated. The plant is equipped with more than 1,700 pieces of large-, medium- and small-size special equipment. At the end of the fifties, workers here trial manufactured 35-kilovolt oil-immersed paper insulated electric power cables. In the sixties, they mass produced 66-kilovolt,

[Continued on Card 2

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-130-131

[Continued from Card 1]

Item: Shenyang Electric Cable Plant
[3088 7122 7193 4968 0617]

Location: Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: 110-kilovolt, and 220-kilovolt ultra high voltage cables, and in the seventies, they successfully produced 330-380 kilovolt oil-filled ultra high voltage cables and successfully trial manufactured 500-kilovolt oil-filled ultra high voltage cable samples, making it possible for the country's electric cable industry to reach the world's advanced level. This plant also trial produced and manufactured rubber insulated 110-kilovolt, 200-kilovolt X-ray cable, 150-kilovolt DC high voltage cable, and mine and oil well probing electric cables. In the field of communications cables, the plant mainly produces inner city telephone cables and long-distance symmetrical communications cables. More than 400 engineers are employed at this plant.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-130-131

Item: Luoyang Bearings Plant
[3157 7122 6519 2110 0617]

Location: Luoyang, Henan, PRC

Data: Built and started operation in 1958, this plant, which is subordinate to the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, is the largest bearings manufacturer in the country. It currently employs 16,000 employees and workers, operates six subplants, and covers an area of 1.287,000 [as printed] square meters. Its current annual output capacity is 2.5 times its original yearly bearings output capacity of 10 million sets. Its smallest bearing has an inside diameter of 5 millimeters and weighs 5 grams. Its largest bearing has an outside diameter of 5 meters and a net weight of 9 metric tons. This plant is equipped with 3,000 pieces of automatic and precision equipment and machinery. It has instituted a quality control system and established a bearings research institute and laboratories to improve its products. During 1981 and 1982, the plant trial manufactured 306 new product varieties and exported 11.9 million sets of bearings. In order to expand the market for its products, this plant has made some adjustments on its production lines and set up a grinding and mounting production line with an annual output of 1 million sets of "307" medium-sized ball bearings and a miniature ball bearings

[Continued on Card 2]

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-142-143

[Continued from Card 1]

Item: Luoyang Bearings Plant
[3157 7122 6519 2110 0617]

Location: Luoyang, Henan, PRC

Data: production line with an annual output capacity of 4 to 5 million sets. It is also making preparations for the construction of an export base with an annual output capacity of 12 million sets of miniature ball bearings.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-142-143

Item: Kunming Machine Tool Plant
[2492 2494 2623 1643 0617]

Location: Kunming, Yunnan, PRC

Data: Built in 1936 and started production in 1939, this plant specializes in the manufacture of large- and medium-sized high precision jig boring machine, precision scoring machine, horizontal boring machine, large- and medium-sized copying milling machine, and all types of special-purpose machine tools. It has won national acclaim for its T4163 single-column jig boring machine, T42100 large double-column jig boring machine, and other high-precision machine tools. In recent years, this plant also built China's first and largest key equipment for the development of the country's space travel industry--ST-1 large low speed servoturntable--and a large-area raster scoring machine sorely needed by the electronics industry. Currently employing 4,700 employees and workers and 400 engineers and technicians, the plant is turning out four series of principal products, including jig boring machines, scoring machines, copying milling machines, and horizontal boring machines. It also designs and manufactures double-spindle, triple-spindle, and six-spindle vertical cylinder boring machines for the automobile industry and special equipment for the shoe, clock and watch, and metallurgical industries.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese p V-149

Item: Ningjiang Machine Tool Plant
[1337 3068 2623 1643 0617]

Location: Sichuan, PRC

Data: This plant was branched out from the Nanjing Machine Tool Plant and moved to Sichuan in 1965. Specialized in the manufacture of high-precision instrument and meter-making machinery, this plant currently employs 3,068 employees and workers, plus 400-500 people working for three "collective" factories run by this plant. Products turned out by this plant are quite popular in the domestic market. Seventy percent of the gear and shaft processing machine tools newly added to the domestic wristwatch industry in recent years came from this plant. It is now capable of manufacturing five major series of longitudinal automatic machine tools. In 1981, the workers here designed and successfully trial produced in 9 months' time a set of machine tools for making parts for ladies' wristwatches to be exhibited at a Beijing trade fair. Arrangements for the production of these products have been made for 1984.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 83 p 3

Item: Liaoyuan Machinery Plant
[3598 0626 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Xinxiang, Henan, PRC

Data: Engineer Xiong Yuanjie of this state-run plant has for the first time in the country successfully manufactured the shells for TV sets with domestically produced plastics. By using domestically produced plastics in place of imported plastics in making TV shells, this plant has saved for the state 180,000 yuan in 6 months' time.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 1

Item: Jiancheng Machinery Plant
[1696 2052 2623 2750 0617]

Location: PRC

Data: Despite a one-third drop of military supplies production assignment from 1980 and a deficit of 2.8 million yuan, this major state-run defense plant managed to turn the situation around and realized a profit of 2.7 million yuan in 1981 by firmly implementing the policy of combining the production of military goods with civilian products. Results of a market survey showed that the people were very much interested in "squeeze dried-type" washing machines and floor-type radio receivers with cabinet. The plant decided in 1981 to arrange the production of 700 washing machines and in 1982 it planned the production of more than 20,000 washing machines. The output of floor-type radio receiving sets and other marketable consumer goods also increased correspondingly. This plant is also making 50-ton capacity mobile cold storage facility, which is still considered an item not yet in regular production in the country. In 1981 it engaged in the serial production of liquefied petroleum gas equipment, including steel bottles, tankers and gas stations.
[Beifang Tools Plant, Shandong Chemicals Plant, Luzhou Chemicals Plant, Jiangbei Machinery Plant, Hongguang Instruments Plant, Jinan Chemicals Plant, Qingyang Chemicals Plant, and Xiangdong Chemicals Plant were also cited in the source as defense plants making consumer goods.]

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-183-194

Item: Zhengzhou Grinding Wheel Plant No 2
[6774 1558 4574 7102 4263 6544 0617]

Location: Zhengzhou, Henan, PRC

Data: Built in 1953 and covering an area of 630,000 square meters, this plant employs 5,200 employees and workers and is the largest comprehensive abrasives and grinding tools manufacturer in the country. In the sixties, improved production techniques and large-scale renovations permitted this plant to boost its annual abrasives output capacity to 40,000 metric tons, including 10,000 metric tons of refractory materials of grain size, and its grinding tool output to 16,000 metric tons. In the seventies, it designed and built a synthetic diamond workshop with an annual diamond abrasive output of 500,000 karats. The following are some of its newly developed products: high-speed cutting wheels, wheels with large or tiny pores, super-fine grinding wheels, helical oilstones, automotive piston pin centerless grinding wheels, diamond grinding sticks, and rubber grinding wheels. This plant is now making efforts toward developing small, precision, and special-purpose grinding wheels and super-hard abrasives to meet the customers' needs.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)] in Chinese pp V-156-157

Item: Kunming Grinding Wheel Plant
[2492 2494 4263 6544 0617]

Location: Kunming, Yunnan, NPC

Data: One of key enterprises under the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, this plant is mainly engaged in manufacturing all kinds of coating molds. Other products include brown corundum, white corundum, green silicon-carbide, black silicon-carbide, grinding wheels, specially-shaped abrasive cloth made by steel mold, far infrared radiation elements, triangular terrazzo, resin-reinforced thin grinding wheels, and chemical bonded grinding wheels.

Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English No 1, January 1983 p 43

Item: Xibei Coal Mining Machinery Plant
[6007 0554 3561 2623 0617]

Location: Probably Yinchuan, Ningxia, PRC

Data: The No 2 Steel Casting Workshop of this plant built on its own an oil storage tank to regulate the supply of oil, thus preventing leakage and waste. This effective measure will permit the plant to save for the state annually 20 tons of diesel oil valued at 10,000 yuan.

Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 83 p 1

Item: Shijiazhuang Power Machinery Plant
[4258 1367 5445 0520 0500 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Shijiazhuang City, Hebei, PRC

Data: This plant, with 20 years of experience in designing and manufacturing various types of vehicles, is capable of producing internal combustion engine drive locomotives, steam locomotives, track vehicles of various track gages for railway traffic, factories, mines and technical and water conservancy departments. Its main products include hydraulic steering internal combustion engine drive locomotive model JMY380, internal combustion engine drive locomotive model JML20, and steam locomotive for narrow track gage model ZM16-4. It is now in the process of making variable-speed internal combustion engine drive locomotive model JM 1000, double direction drive internal combustion engine locomotive model 380 and fixed point dump-car.

Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUI JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English No 1, January 1983 p 48

Item: Yunnan Machine Tool Plant No 3
[7189 0589 4574 0005 2623 1643 0617]

Location: Kunming, Yunnan, PRC

Data: This plant's export items include Radial Drilling Machine Model Z3040x16, Z3025x10, Universal Radial Drilling Machine Model Z3125, Vertical Drilling Machine Model Z5140, Z5932. Model Z5932 with cross table designed by this plant is exclusively produced here within the country. It is the sole manufacturer in the country in producing ball screws by cold rolling.

Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English
No 1, January 1983 p 9

Item: Yuexiu Water Pump Plant
[6390 4423 3055 3119 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Effective 1 April 1983, this plant has been renamed the Guangzhou Water Pump Plant [1684 1558 3055 3119 0617]

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 4

VII. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY

Item: Changzhou Tractor Corporation
[1603 1558 2151 2139 2623 0361 0674]

Location: Changzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: Consisting of 10 plants and 1 institute, including the Changzhou Tractor Plant, Changzhou Diesel Engine Plant, Changzhou Gear Plant, Changzhou Spring Plant, Changzhou Medical Machinery Plant, and Changzhou Agricultural Machinery Research Institute, this corporation principally manufactures model "Dengfeng"-12 walking tractor and model S195 diesel engine. It is capable of turning out 25,000 12-horsepower walking tractors and 60,000 12-horsepower diesel engines annually. Established in January 1979, this corporation currently employs 7,100 employees and workers. By the end of 1981, factories subordinate to this corporation manufactured 180,000 walking tractors and 430,000 diesel engines. In addition to the products sold in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country, it exported 110,000 diesel engines, 15,000 tractors, 7,000 double-share plows, 1,000 windrow-mowers, and 700 trailers to Thailand, Hong Kong, Philippines, Singapore, Pakistan, Indonesia, Nepal, Sudan, Nigeria, Tanzania, Australia, Mexico, Canada and other countries and regions. The corporation has successfully trial manufactured A1-85 diesel engine and is currently conducting research on A1-160 diesel engine,

[Continued on Card 2]

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-165-166

[Continued From Card 1]

Item: Changzhou Tractor Corporation
[1603 1558 2151 2139 2623 0361 0674]

Location: Changzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: coal gas engine, model Dongfeng-7 and Dongfeng-8 walking tractors, new-type double-share plow, and other new products. Its aim is to develop 6-40 horsepower diesel engines with 2,000-2,600 rpm and multi-purpose 5-12 horsepower structurally simple walking tractors, and it expects to increase its sale and output volumes by 13 percent and output value and profit by 10 percent over 1980.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-165-166

Item: Xingtai Tractor Plant
[6717 0669 2151 2139 2623 0617]

Location: Xingtai City, Hebei, PRC

Data: A multiple-producing enterprise manufacturing minitractors, this plant is equipped with advanced technological equipment. Its "Great Wall-12" tractors, when mounted with corresponding agricultural implements, are suitable for plowing, harrowing, planting, and harvesting. Its tractors can also serve as facilities for transportation, grain milling, pumping, flour milling, threshing and electricity generating.

Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English No 1, January 1983, inside backcover

Item: Yongning Agricultural Machinery Plant
[3057 1337 6593 2623 0617]

Location: Yongning County, Ningxia, PRC

Data: With technology acquired from the Ningxia Agricultural Machinery Research Institute, this plant has successfully trial manufactured a 20B-6 manually operated six-row paddy rice spot sowing machine. It plans to produce 1,500 of the sowing machines in 1983 and place them in the market.

Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 1

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Item: Shanghai Sewing Machine Plant No 2
[0006 3189 4911 4711 2623 1708 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Formerly known as the Xiechang Sewing Machine and Equipment Manufacturing Plant and also the Dongfanghong Sewing Machine Plant, this plant turns out the "Butterfly" brand sewing machine. Currently employing 4,300 workers and covering an area of 100,000 square meters, it has an annual output capacity of 1 million sewing machines and is the largest sewing machine manufacturer in the country. In May 1981, this plant and the Silian Commune in Songjiang County of Shanghai jointly established a sewing machine frame subplant and in March 1981, with the approval of the State Council and the Shanghai Municipal Government, this plant incorporated the Nanhui Agricultural Machinery Plant. The latter became its Nanhui Branch Plant engaged in the production of "JB8-2" household sewing machine. The goal is to build the branch plant into a factory with an annual output of 200,000 sewing machines. With the addition of the two subplants, this plant expects to realize the annual goal of turning out 1.5 million "Butterfly" brand sewing machines in the near future.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)] in Chinese pp V-183-184

Item: Shanghai Cigarette Plant
[0006 3189 0608 3533 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: The largest cigarette manufacturer in the country, this plant employs 5,500 employees and workers and produces 24 brands of cigarettes. Its annual output is 40 billion cigarettes (800,000 cases). In 1981, its output was 41.4 billion cigarettes and output value was 623.1 million yuan. Profits turned over to the state amounted to 19,853,000 yuan. In 1980, it sold 830 million cigarettes to the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Romania, Albania, Southeast Asia, and Hong Kong and Macao. It also rendered cigarette manufacturing technical aid to Tanzania, Guinea and Mali to promote friendly relations with these countries. In the next several years, the plant expects to maintain its annual output level of 40 billion cigarettes.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)] in Chinese pp V-183-184

Item: Shanghai Cotton Mill No 17
[0006 3189 4574 0577 0003 2758 4791 4930 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Since 1949, this state-owned mill has increased the number of its employees and workers from 4,762 to 9,808 in 1981. Although its personnel and equipment have increased by only about 50 percent, the mill's gross industrial output value has gone up 408 percent and its profits earmarked for the state jumped 455 percent. The current annual profits and tax turned over to the state amount to 98.08 million yuan, comparable to 2.8 times its fixed assets net worth and circulating funds. In the sixties, the mill started to make synthetic cotton and in the early seventies, it developed synthetic fibers. In recent years, it also developed poly-acrylonitrile, dacron, valitin, gabardine, khaki, and other product varieties. Eighty-three percent of its products is export items.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-92-93

Item: Jincheng Paper Mill
[6855 1004 6644 4786 0617]

Location: Liaoning, PRC

Data: Established in 1939 and currently one of China's key paper mills making high-quality relief printing papers, this mill produced in 1981, 55,785 metric tons of relief printing papers and registered a gross industrial output value of 62.36 million yuan. In 1981, it installed a white paperboard machine with an annual output of 7,000 metric tons and improved the refining and selecting work section. These projects were scheduled for completion in 1982. Future plan of this mill calls for the construction of several bleaching systems aimed at increasing the whiteness of papers to more than 80 degrees.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1982)]
in Chinese pp V-183-184

Item: Shanghai Bicycle Plant No 4
[0006 3189 5261 6887 6508 0934 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant has been making special efforts toward meeting the specifications of foreign buyers and satisfying the requirements of bicycle markets abroad. As a result, it has increased its export each year. In 1983, its business transactions with foreign merchants have doubled, accounting for 50 percent of its annual output. In 1981, the plant exported 28,000 bicycles, and in 1982, it exported 50,000 bicycles. In 1983, it has received orders from foreign business firms for 100,000 bicycles.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 83 p 1

Item: Hegang Flour Mill
[7729 1511 0455 4720 0617]

Location: Hegang, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Construction of Heilongjiang's first flour mill with standardized equipment was completed by 1 May 1983. When put into operation, this mill, the main building of which is six stories high and which covers an area of 6,640 square meters, will produce 400 tons of flour a day and turn over to the state 2 million yuan a year in profits. In addition to meeting the local needs for flour, this mill will be able to supply the cities and counties in other areas with 60,000 tons of wheat flour.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 83 p 1

Item: Mengzi Plant No 401
[5336 5261 0934 7190 0001 0617]

Location: Mengzi, Yunnan, PRC

Data: A medium-sized state-run rubber products plant subordinate to the Honghe Agricultural and Land Reclamation Subbureau, this plant primarily turns out "Liberation" rubber overshoes. During the first 9 years since its establishment in 1973, it had operated at a loss of 1.4 million yuan and had to suspend production operations frequently. In 1981, the plant had undergone reorganization and adopted a system by which it assumes responsibility for profit and loss. It also adopted an incentive and piece work system which was instrumental in boosting work efficiency. In the past 2 years, the plant's production cost dropped 22 percent; labor productivity rose 23 percent; and the amount of tax it turned over to the state increased 16 percent.

Source: Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 83 p 2

Item: Plant No 404
[0934 7190 0934 0617]

Location: Probably Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: As a result of implementing a sound economic responsibility system, this state-owned plant was able to fulfill the annual industrial gross output value plan by 25.7 percent during the first 3 months of 1983. The output of three principal products has surpassed the quotas. Its consumption of heat, electricity, and oil was lower than that of the corresponding period of 1982.

Source: Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 1

Item: Sichuan Vinylon Plant
[0934 1557 4850 1441 4858 0617]

Location: Chongqing, Sichuan, PRC

Data: This plant, China's first chemical factory utilizing natural gas to produce chemical fiber, was officially accepted by the government today after an inspection of its construction quality. It is designed to produce an annual average of 42,000 tons of short vinylon fiber and methyl alcohol and other chemical industrial materials. Construction of the works began in 1974. The plant uses production installations imported from Japan and France and 31 home-made servicing installations.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 19 May 83 OW

Item: Beijing Chemical Fiber Plant
[0554 0079 0553 1331 4960 4850 0617]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: One of 70 key projects undertaken during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, this plant has been basically completed and one workshop is in trial production, according to the Ministry of Textile Industry. The short fiber workshop with two production lines went on stream 28 April. Construction began just 2 years ago. All equipment in this workshop was made in China. The plant is an ancillary factory of the Changzheng Chemical Plant under the Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical Corporation. Its raw material is the polyester chips produced by Changzheng. It has a designed capacity of 12,000 tons of short fibers and 5,000 tons of long fiber, enough to manufacture 170 million meters of cloth. The long fiber workshop will use imported machinery. The textile ministry reported that the short fiber product was up to standard.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 25 May 83 OW

IX. PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

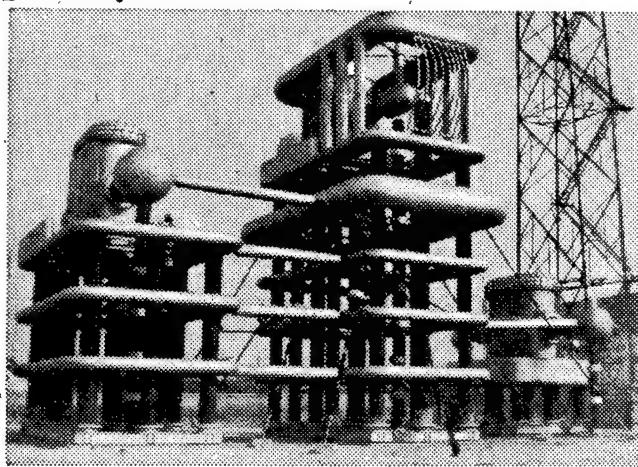


Fig. 1 The domestically manufactured 2,250 kilowatts, 4 amperes tandem operating frequency testing facility installed at the outdoor testing ground of the Wuhan High Voltage Research Institute under the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power is a piece of advanced testing equipment with the highest voltage and largest capacity in the country.

[Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 83 p 2]

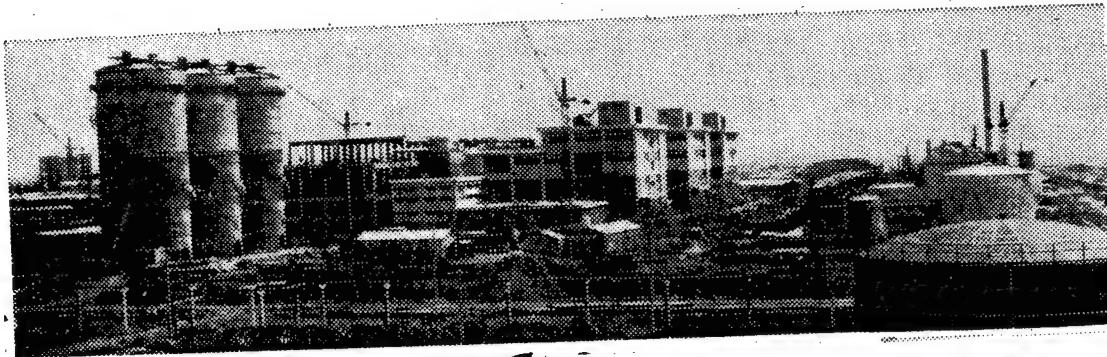


Fig. 2 Construction of the No 1 Dacron Plant of the Yizheng Chemical Fiber Complex is under way in Jiangsu.

[Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 83 p 4]

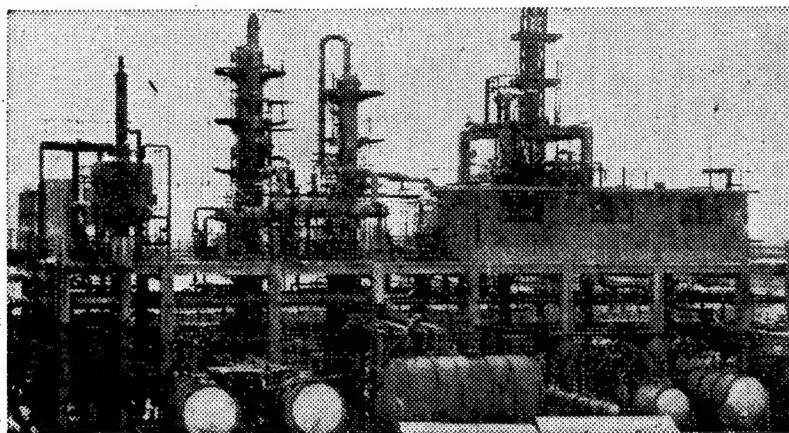


Fig. 3 Photo of the ethylene glycol recovery facility located in the No 1 Dacron Plant area of the Yizheng Chemical Fiber Complex in Jiangsu.

[Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 83 p 4]

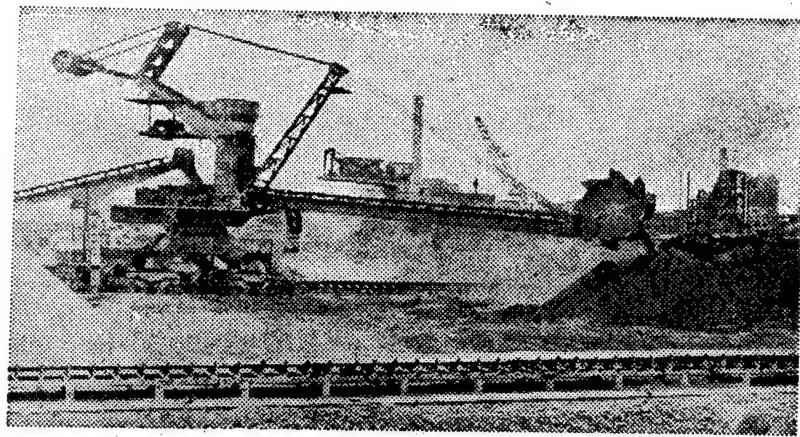


Fig. 4 A sectional view of the materials yard of the Jiuquan Iron and Steel Company in Gansu.

[Source: Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 83 p 1]



Fig. 5 The Donghua Machinery Plant in Chengdu designed and successfully trial manufactured China's first set of equipment for making begasse fiberboard. This piece of equipment has the capacity to turn out 15,000 tons of begasse fiberboard annually.

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 83 p 1]

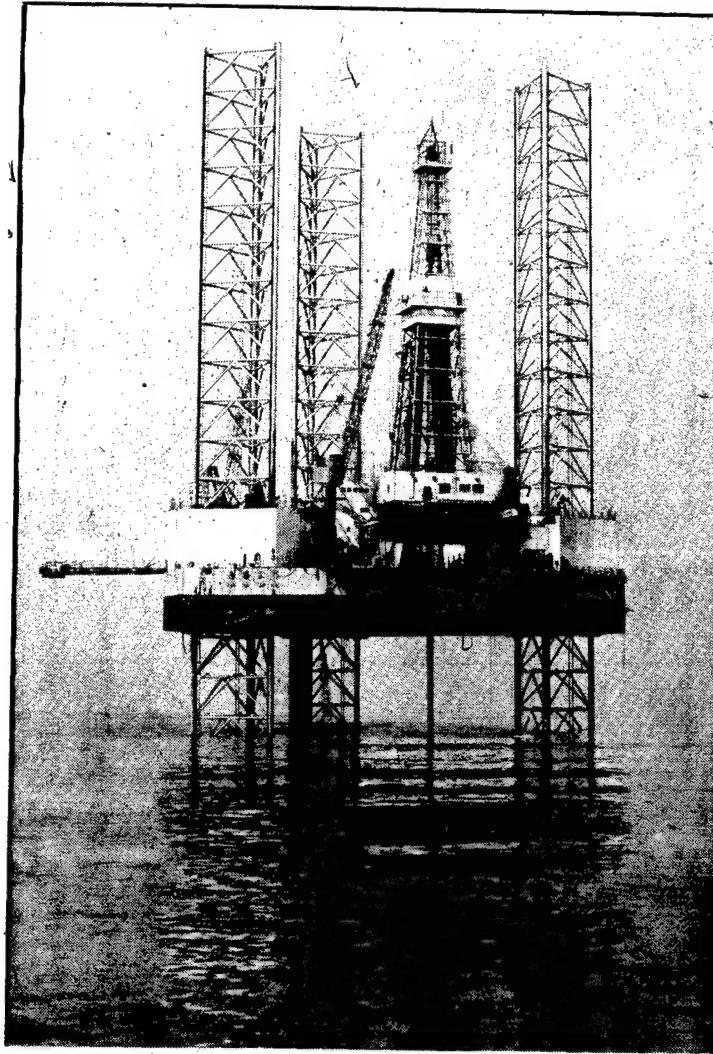


Fig. 6 Photo of the Nanhai No 3 Drilling Platform in operation in Beibu Wan (Tonkin Gulf)

[Source: Hong Kong TA-KONG-PAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 14]



Fig. 7 View of the Lanzhou Walking Tractor Plant. The plant turned out 1,000 walking tractors in January 1983, 1.4 times more than the same 1982 period.

[Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 83 p 2]

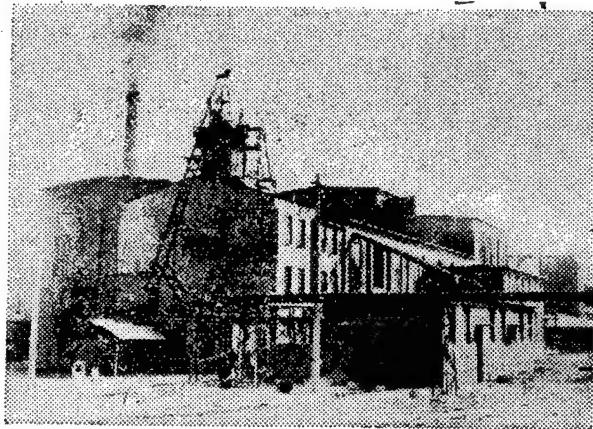


Fig. 8 Photograph of the Zhangwu Xian Sugar Mill in Liaoning Province following an expansion project. Its daily sugarbeet processing capacity has increased from 200 to 500 tons and its annual sugar output is about 9,000 tons. The mill can earn for the state 990,000 yuan in taxes and 1.34 million yuan in profits annually.

[Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 1]



Fig. 9 Photo of a newly built electric furnace workshop of the Shaoguan Iron and Steel Mill in Guangdong. Started operation 12 April 1983, this workshop has an annual steel output capacity of 120,000 tons. Total construction cost of this project is 16 million yuan. It is equipped with dust-removing equipment, air conditioning equipment, and closed circuit television facilities.

[Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 83 p 1]

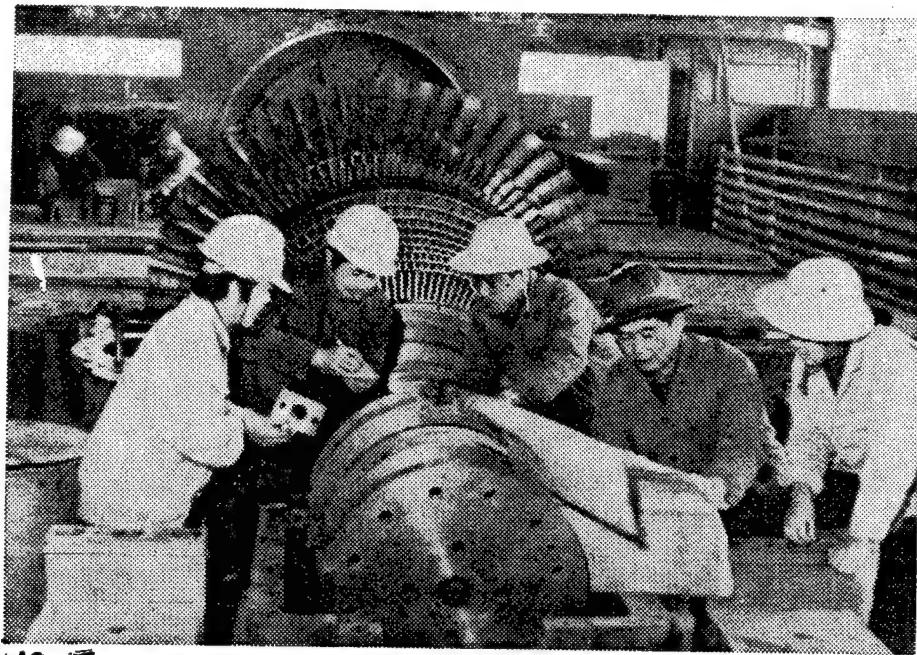


Fig. 10 Photo shows workers of Datong Power Plant No 2, currently under construction in Shanxi, installing the No 1 generating unit. A large pit-mouth power station, Datong Power Plant No 2 has an installed total capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts and will be equipped with six domestically manufactured 200,000-kW steam-turbo generating units. The first three generating units are scheduled to go into operation by 1985. When completed, the power station will transmit electricity to Beijing via a 500,000 volts ultra high voltage transmission line.

[Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 83 p 1]

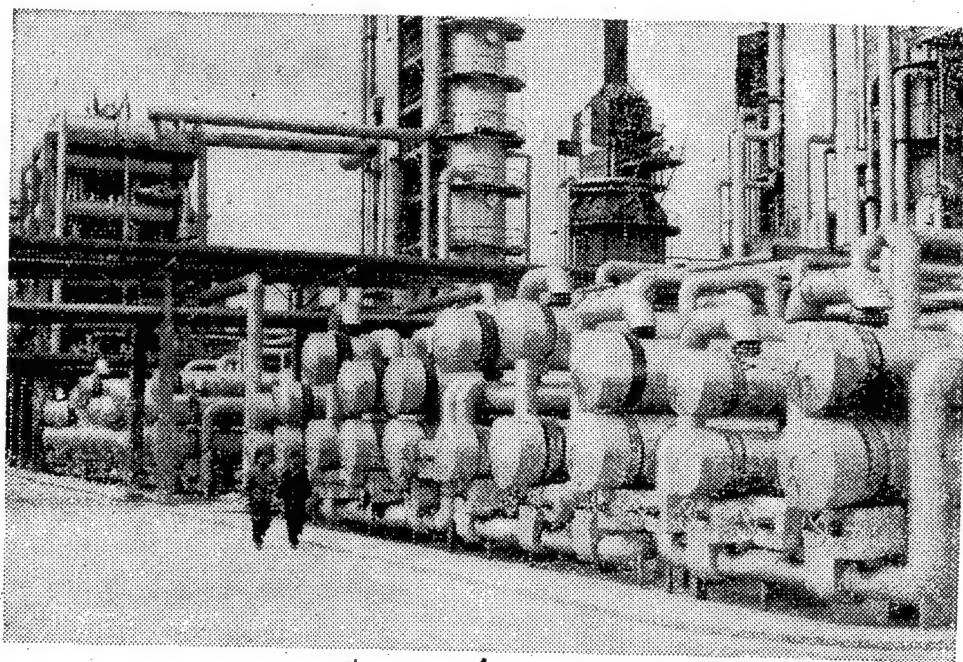


Fig. 11 View of a renovated atmospheric distillation facility of Dalian Oil Refinery No 7. This renovation project will permit the refinery to save 226,000 tons of fuel oil in 2 years' time.

[Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 1]

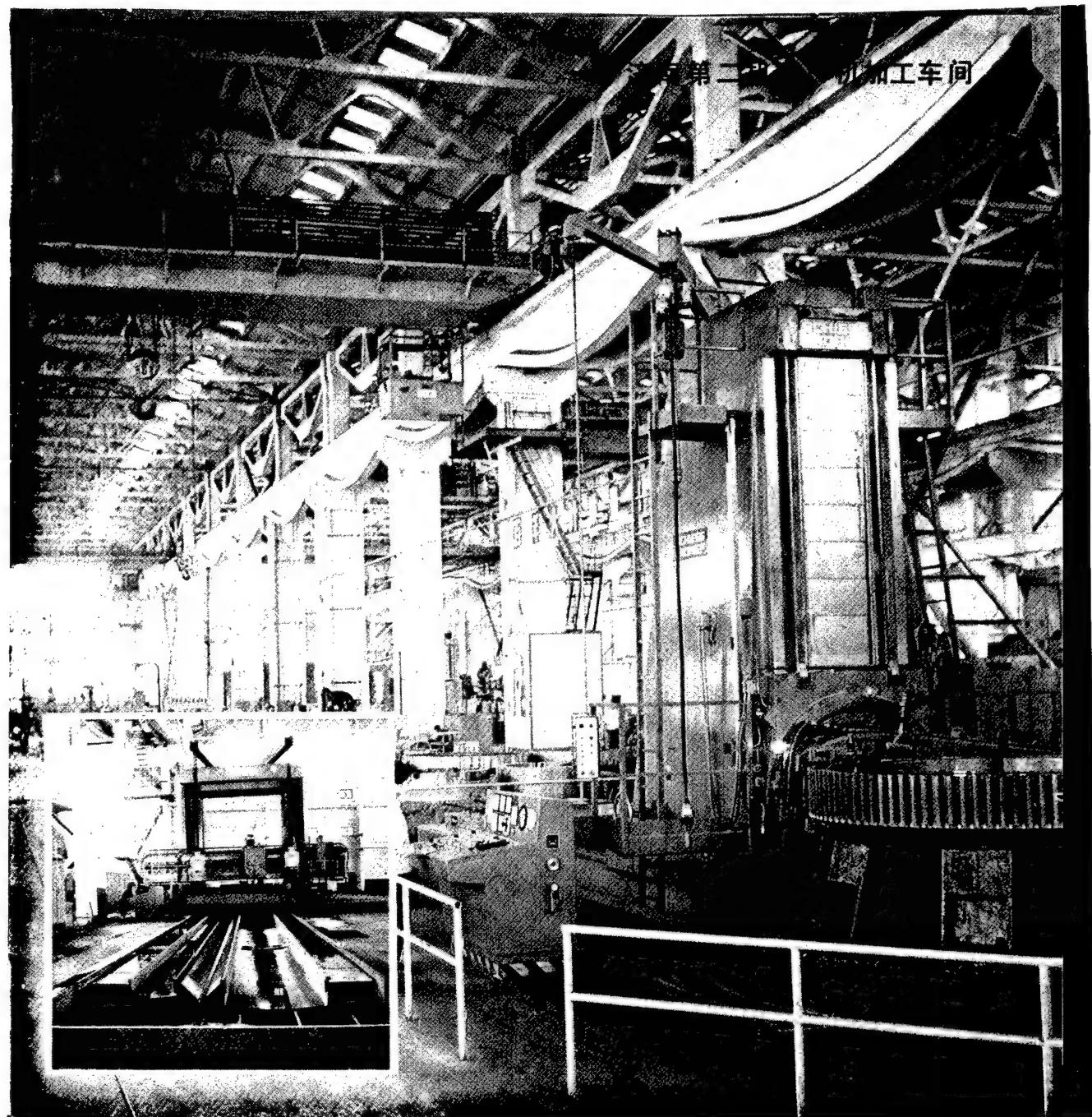


Fig. 12. Photo of a machine shop of Jinan Machine Tool Plant No 2 in Shandong

[Source: Beijing JICHUANG [MACHINE TOOL] in Chinese No 4, 1983, frontcover]



Fig. 13. A bird's eye view of the Jinan Machine Tool Plant No 2.

[Source: Beijing JICHUANG [MACHINE TOOL] in Chinese No 4, 1983, backcover]

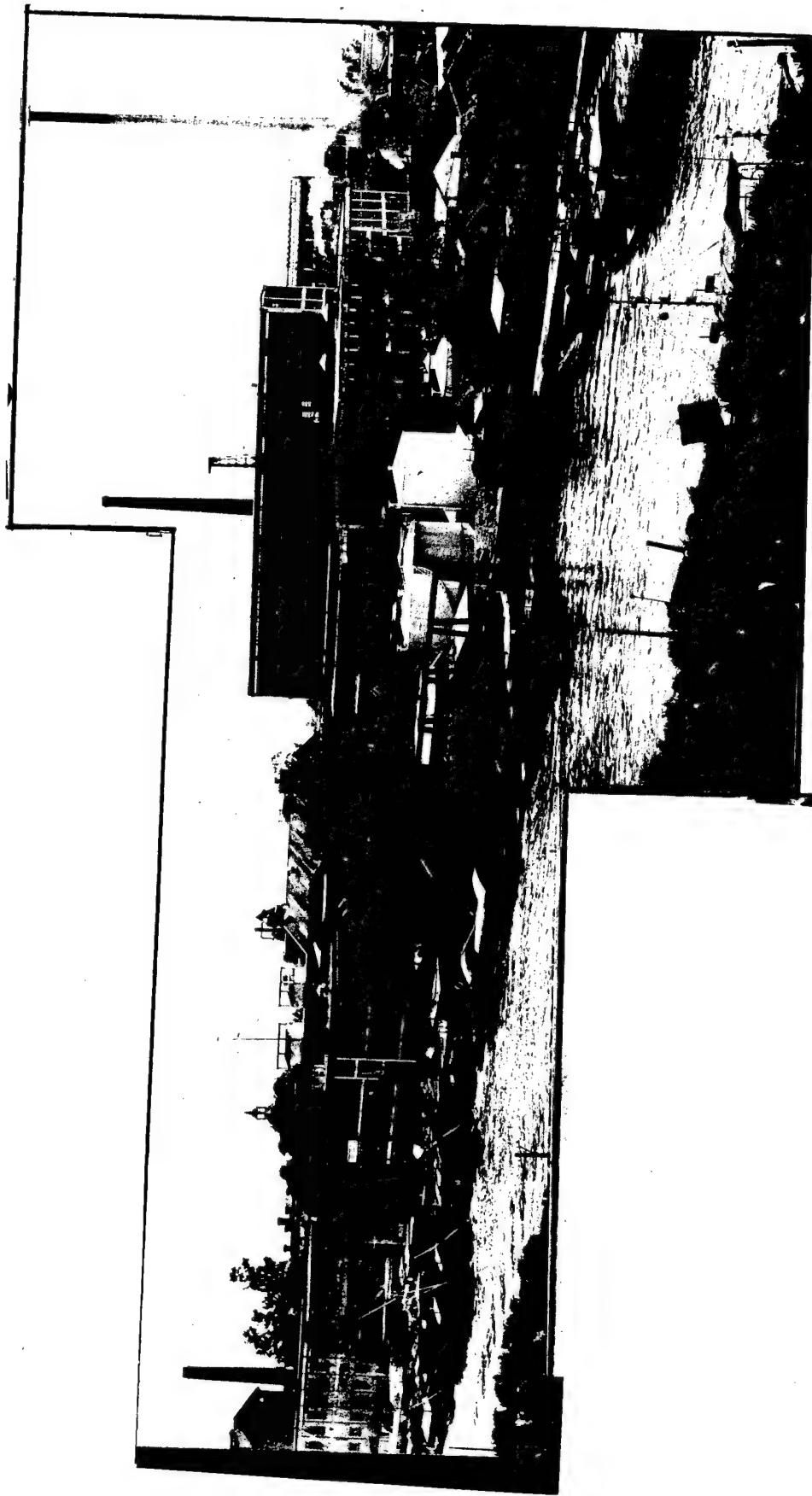


Fig. 14 The Jiangmen Paper Mill in Guangdong as it looks today.

[Source: Guangzhou GUANGDONG HUABAO (GUANGDONG PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 1, 1983 p 261]

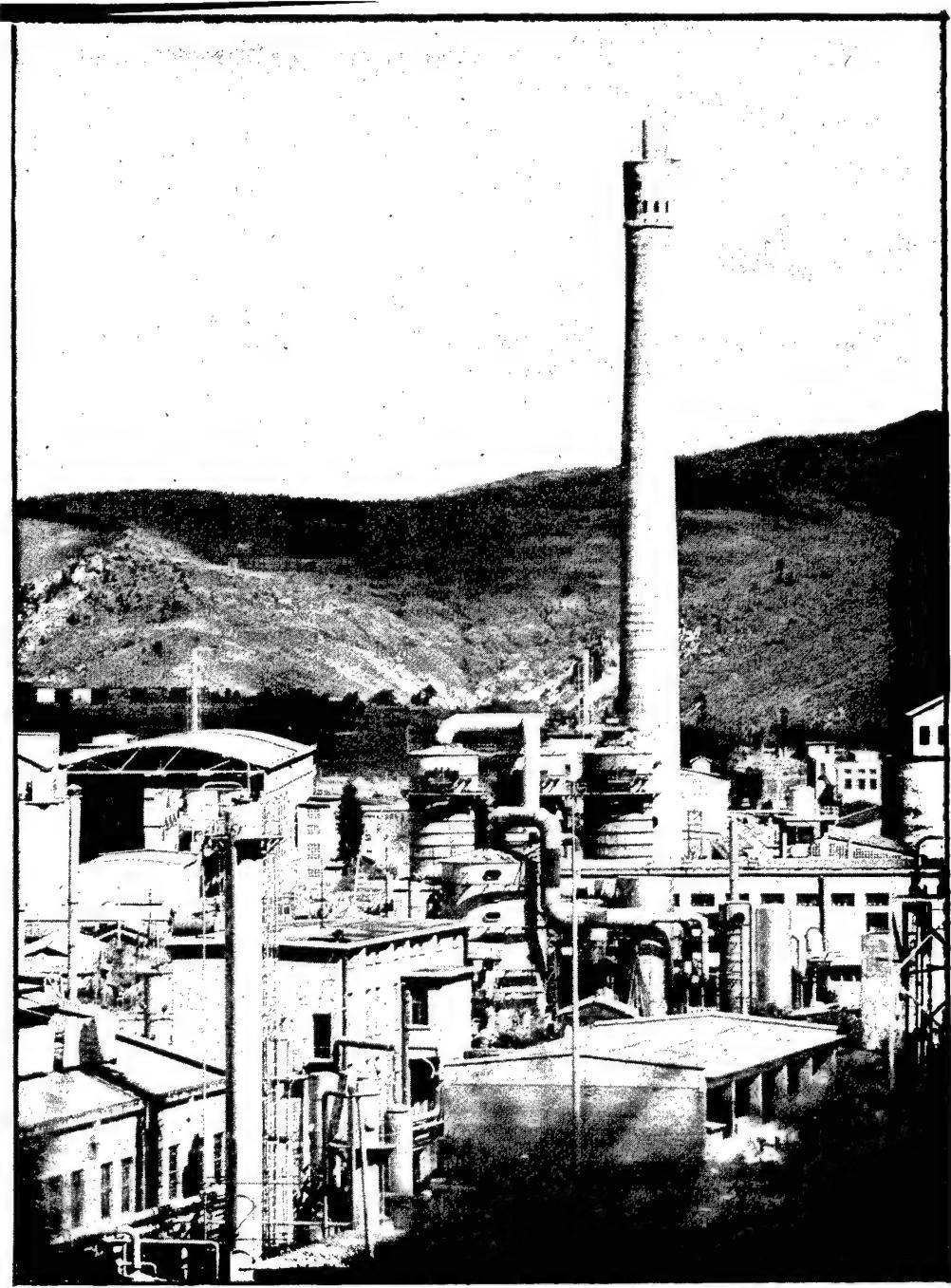


Fig. 15 A sulfuric acid workshop of the Yunnan Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, which is near completion. The Yunnan Phosphate Fertilizer Plant is China's largest high-concentration phosphate fertilizer enterprise.

[Source: Kunming YUNNAN HUABAO (YUNNAN PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 2, 1983 p 13]



Fig. 16. Photo of the largest disc-type filtering machine for making high-concentration phosphate fertilizer in the country. It is installed in the Yunnan Phosphate Fertilizer Plant.

[Source: Kunming YUNNAN HUABAO (YUNNAN PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 2, 1983 p 13]



Fig. 17 Lathes manufactured by the Guangzhou Machine Tool Plant are awaiting shipment.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English, No 2, Mar 83 p 14]

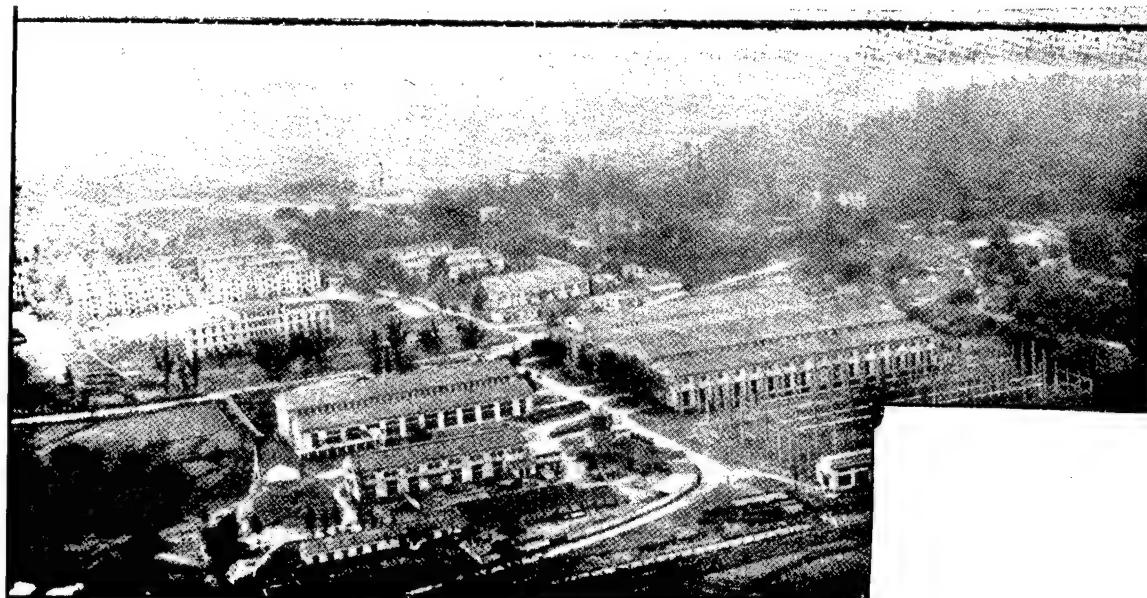


Fig. 18 View of the Guangdong Machine Tool Plant in Yingde County, Guangdong Province.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 2, Mar 83 p 36]

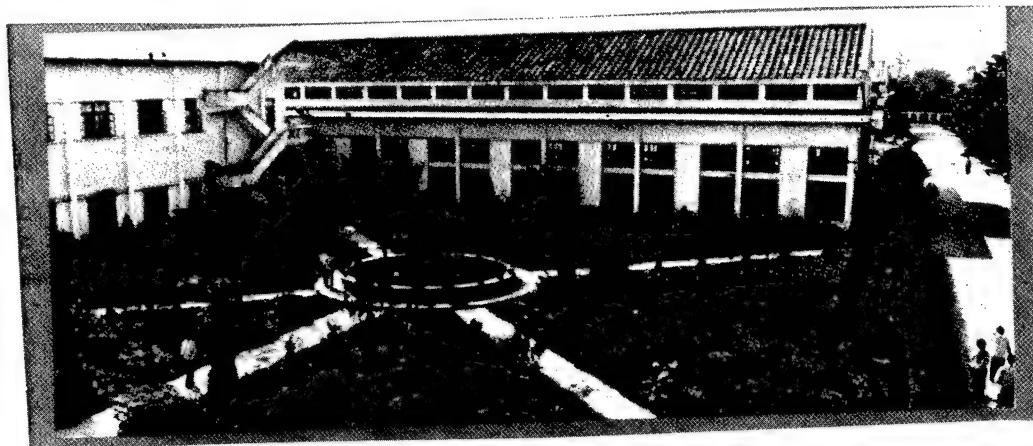


Fig. 19 A photograph of the Dongwan Bearing Plant subordinate to the Guangdong Provincial Bearings Company.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 2, Mar 83 p 39]



Fig. 20 A glimpse of the agricultural machinery plant run by the Guangdong Agricultural Machinery Import and Export Company.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 2, Mar 83 p 50]



Fig. 21 A general view of the machine shop of Xinhui Agricultural Machinery Plant in Guangdong Province.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 2, 1983 p 53]

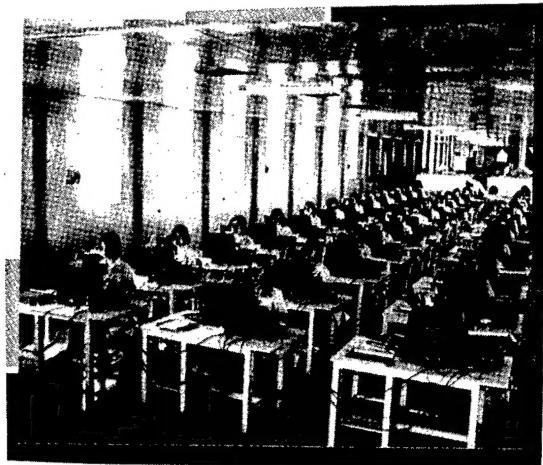


Fig. 22 Assembly shop of light emission tube indicating panel at the Foshan Optical Electric Appliances and Materials Plant in Guangdong Province.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 2, Mar 83 p 63]



Fig. 23 View of the Jiangmen Shipyard in Guangdong Province.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 2, Mar 83 p 69]



Fig. 24 A section of the machine shop of the Kunming Machine Tool Plant

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 1, Jan 83 p 21]

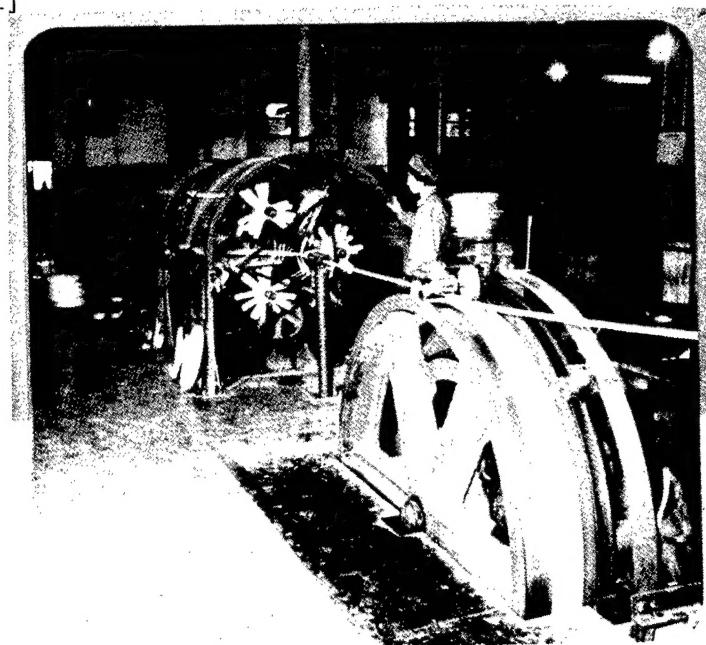


Fig. 25 A workshop of the Kunming Electric Wire and Cable Plant in Yunnan.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 1, Jan 83 p 38]

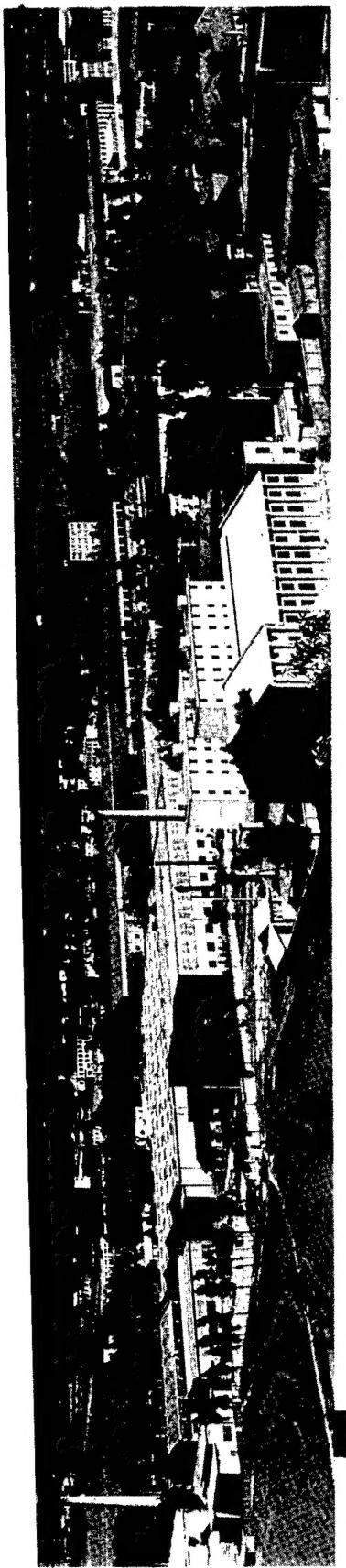


Fig. 26 A general view of the Kunming Electric Machinery Plant in Yunnan.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE (CHINA MACHINERY) in Chinese and English No 1, Jan 83 p 39]